NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

I.—By seed and II.—By Coppice.

Northern Division of Kánara.

91. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that in the specially protected areas the natural reproduction is, in many parts, very satisfactory, particularly along the Bárchi and Kátinhal *nálas*, but that in the large dense teak tracts of the Supa range, where the cover is dense, practically no new teak seedlings are coming on. Mr. MacGregor noted during his tour the "total absence of teak seedlings in Gund, Mandurli, Hudsi, &c., where the best teak forests are to be found and this even in those areas which have been protected from fire for the past two years."

92. Mr. Talbot remarks that favourable seasons for the germination of the teak seeds and the success of the young plant only occur at intervals.

Central Division of Kánara.

93. Natural reproduction is as favourable as was reported last year. Wherever fellings have taken place and light let into the jungles, seedlings are said to have sprung up profusely, and young trees, which were suffering from too much shade, are now asserting themselves vigorously. All the successfully protected forests, especially the teak forests of Yellápur, are full of young growth.

94. Mr. Haselden reports that in the Hosalli jungles of Yellápur a large quantity of blackwood seedlings was observed, and a fire-path was, therefore, made round that patch which is about 2 acres. The result is that about 2,000 young trees are ready for transplantation.

Southern Division of Kánara.

95. The Divisional Officer reports that there is nothing to fear if only nature was allowed to act, but that fires kill off seedlings and shoots before they can acquire strength.

96. In the large forests, seedlings are said to be plentiful, and of the kinds required, but few survive the struggle through dense mass of bamboo and undergrowth that prevents the plants from reaching the light. The robust few that survive are so deformed and twisted that they grow into very indifferent trees.

97. Mr. Woodrow further reports that he made a couple of tests with the object of ascertaining the number of small plants and seedlings in the Bilki forests of Sirsi, with the result that by one of the tests 402 plants below 6″ in diameter were found per acre.

Belgaum Division.

98. Natural reproduction was benefited by the special measures of fire-protection. These appear to have more than counterbalanced the drawback of a deficient rainfall. In the teak forests of Nágargáli and Kirpoli, where most of the large timber has been cut out and thinnings are made, the reproduction was good.

99. In the Hemadgé forests of the Khánápur range an area of 300 acres was enclosed with a thorny fence, where natural reproduction was most excellent.

100. In the fuel-cuttings the reproduction by coppice continues to be good.

Dhárwár Division.

101. The Divisional Officer reports that in the cuttings natural reproduction was progressing very favourably.

Bijápur.

102. The Divisional Officer remarks that there has been considerable improvement in the Bádámi range and some in Bágalkot. The stools in the *coupe* exploited by Government Agency at Shivpur in Bádámi are said to have coppiced exceedingly well.

103. Natural reproduction by seed is reported to be poor apparently for the reason explained in previous years' reports.

Kolába and Ratnágiri.

104. The Kolába and Ratnágiri Districts were again made into two separate forest charges since the year closed.

105. Mr. Stewart, who only took over charge last July, reports that according to Mr. Greatheed's diaries reproduction from stools was favourable in some parts.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

Northern Division of Kánara.

106. The teak, casuarina and divi-divi plantations in the Division are reported to be doing well. 4,000 seedlings were put down in breaks caused by teak fellings in the Haliyál Táluka. Of these, 2,800 are succeeding and the rest died from drought.

107. Six acres of sandy dune land were added to the Argé casuarina plantation, and 7,000 plants were put out, of which 4,000 died. 185 seedlings were also put out to fill up blanks in the casuarina plantation at Kárwár.

108. The amount expended in the division under this head was Rs. 973.

Central Division of Kánara.

109. In the Sabgeri jungles of the Yellápur range about 20 acres were sown with teak seeds, the result being that about 300 seedlings germinated. Probably better results will be reported next year as teak seeds often take a long time to germinate. Wherever teak fellings were made, seeds were sown near the stools. Nurseries were also formed in the several places by sowing 19 maunds of seed, and 9,060 teak and 2,000 blackwood seedlings available for transplantation were raised therein. These are reported to be looking well and healthy.

110. In the Mundgod range 4 acres were formed into a teak plantation, and this is reported to be promising well. Out of 673 plants put out in the Hulihond plantation 614 survived. Besides these, of the 2,551 teak and 150 matti (*terminalia tomentosa*) plants put down in the range, 1,931 of the former and 122 of the latter survived.

111. In the Devarbail and Báleguli plantations of the Ankola range 2,155 young trees of several kinds were put out. Of these 1,820 are alive.

112. About 23 maunds of seed were sown and 8,960 seedlings germinated, and these are said to promise well. Nurseries were also kept up, wherein 4,816 plants of teak, harda and junglewood were available for transplantation.

113. In the Honnébail jungles 100 young trees were put out from the previous year's nursery, of which 70 are said to be still alive.

114. In the Kumta range 2,335 plants of teak, harda and junglewood were put out. Of these, 1,765 died. The Divisional Forest Officer says that although so many are reported to have died, yet a good many are expected to revive during the present rains. About 12 maunds of seed were sown in a nursery at Katgál and 20 maunds in other places.

115. The amount expended was Rs. 484.

Southern Division of Kánara.

116. The disease reported to have attacked the casuarina trees in the Kásarkod plantation has not spread, although some trees slightly affected before have died during the year.

117. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that "the expert opinion from Dehra has not helped us to discover the nature of the disease which remains as much a mystery as before."

118. Seeds of different kinds were collected and sown broadcast by forest guards, but those that had sprouted are said to have died during the hot